



Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
 At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
 Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.
 P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
 Containing a great deal of useful and enter-
 taining matter. For sale by the thousand,
 gross, or single one.
 They will publish, with all possible speed,
 a new Novel, by Mrs. Pinkett, (late
 Mrs. Gunning), entitled
The Exile of Erin.
 October 6.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at
ROBERT GRAY'S BOOK-STORE,
 KING-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,
The Revised Code, Volume II.
 Containing a collection of all such Laws of
 the General Assembly of Virginia, of a pub-
 lic and permanent nature, as have passed since
 the session, 1801.
 Price, neatly bound and lettered, \$6.
ADELINE MOWBRAY—Or the Mother
 and Daughter: a Tale, in 2 vols. by Mrs.
 Oving—Price \$1 75, in boards.
THE CUTTER, in five Lectures upon the
 Art and Practice of Cutting Friends, Ac-
 quaintances and Relations. Price, in boards,
 50 cents.
 October 11

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

The drawing begins this-day.—First drawn
 blank entitled to Two Hundred Dollars.

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, KING STREET,
 HAVING made a purchase of a number
 of TICKETS in the above Lottery, of-
 fers them for sale, in whole, half, or quarters
 until further notice, at the following rate.
 Whole Tickets, \$5 75
 Half do. 3 00
 Quarter do. 1 50
 The price will be regulated as the drawing
 proceeds by the state of the wheel, informa-
 tion of which will be given at any time, by
 applying as above.
 Warranted undrawn tickets will be ex-
 changed for prizes, or the highest price in
 cash given for prizes as soon as drawn. All
 tickets sold by R. GRAY, will be examined,
 and every information respecting the Lottery
 given without charge.
 August 24.

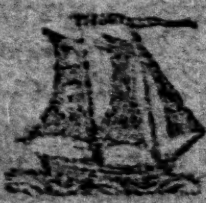
Washington Bridge Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington
 Bridge Company, are hereby notified that
 the third instalment of Ten Dollars on each
 share is called for by the Directors, and
 must be paid on or before the first day of
 November next, agreeable to the act of Con-
 gress, entitled "An act authorising the erec-
 tion of a Bridge over the river Potomac
 within the district of Columbia."
 By order of the Directors,
DANIEL CARROL, of Dud.
 President.
 October 15—18. dt11N.

Cordage, &c.

THOMAS GRIMSHAW,
 Manufacturer of all kinds of CORDAGE,
 WHITE ROPE, &c. at his store adjoining
 the office of inspection, Merchants wharf, has
 on hand and will constantly supply masters of
 vessels and others with Warranted Cordage
 and White Rope of any description, on the
 most reasonable terms.
 He also means to keep a supply of Ship
 Chandlery, Groceries, &c. and requests a
 share of public patronage.
 He returns his grateful thanks for the en-
 couragement he has already met with since
 the establishment of his rope walk in this
 place, and hopes by his industry and endea-
 vours to gain satisfaction, to merit it in fu-
 ture.
 October 11. dt11N.

600 barrels Freight Wanted
For any Eastern Port,



FOR THE
SCHOONER
BARTHOLOMEW,
 James Crawford, Master;
 A strong good vessel, burden
 about nine hundred barrels, and
 will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.
 Apply to
John G. Ladd.
 October 21. d

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of raising a sum of money to
 aid the funds of the *Charitable Marine So-*
cietv of Baltimore.

1 prize of	5000	Dollars is	5000
1 —	2500	—	2500
2 —	1500	—	2000
4 —	750	—	3000
10 —	300	—	3000
20 —	150	—	3000
40 —	75	—	2000
30 —	30	—	2400
200 —	20	—	4000
300 —	10	—	3000
5000 —	6	—	30,000
First drawn blank			200
1 — after 2000		tickets	200
1 —	4000	—	200
1 —	6000	—	200
1 —	8000	—	400
1 —	10,000	—	400
1 —	12,000	—	500
1 —	14,000	—	1000
1 —	16,000	—	2000
1 Last drawn blank		—	3000

6169 Prizes amounting to Dolls. 75,000
 32 Blanks.—Sum raised }
 including expence, } 15,000

From the above Scheme, it appears that
 there are less than two blanks to a prize, and
 that the prizes are to be paid without deduc-
 tion.

The drawing will positively commence on
 the 24th of next month, and will be complet-
 ed in ten weeks. Tickets at \$5 50 cents
 for sale at R. GRAY'S BOOK STORE, where
 the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be
 examined free of expence. Prizes in the last
 New York Lottery taken in payment for tick-
 ets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclos-
 ing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually
 attended to, and early information given of
 their fate.

The Stages South of Alexandria.

ON the first of October next the Mail
 Stage will commence running as fol-
 lows between Alexandria and Petersburg in
 Virginia:

Will leave Alexandria every day at 6
 o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Dumfries
 by 5 in the morning—Leave Dumfries at 6
 and arrive at Fredericksburg by 11 1-2 in the
 morning—Leave Fredericksburg at 12 (noon)
 and arrive at Richmond the next morning by
 6—Leave Richmond at 6 1-2 and arrive at
 Petersburg by 11 1-2 in the morning.

Returning, will leave Petersburg every
 day at 12 1-2 P. M. and arrive at Alexandria
 in the same time. This stage will carry no
 more than 2 passengers on any account what-
 ever, and not more than 14 lb. of baggage
 can be allowed to each passenger.

An Accommodation Stage between Alex-
 andria and Petersburg will also commence
 running at the same time, every other day
 throughout the year, without regard to Sun-
 days, and will travel only in the day time.—
 On this line it is the intention of the owners
 to study the wishes and the convenience of
 passengers. Still, however, regard must be
 had to time.—Going south from Alexandria
 they will breakfast at Occoquan, dine at Staf-
 ford Court-House, and lodge at Fredericks-
 burg.—The next day will breakfast at the
 Bowling Green, dine at the Oaks, and lodge
 at Richmond. And on the third day will
 breakfast at the Half-Way house and dine at
 Petersburg.

Returning, will dine at the Half-Way house
 and lodge at Richmond. Early in the morn-
 ing, breakfast at the Oaks, dine at the Bowling
 Green, and lodge at Fredericksburg. Next
 morning, will breakfast at Stafford court house,
 dine at Occoquan, and lodge at Alexandria.

The owners on this line too, have to re-
 quest that passengers will be a moderate as
 possible in the quantity of their baggage, as
 any thing more than a small trunk or parcel
 which will go within the body of the stage
 will be an extra charge.

The Proprietors.

August 24.

JUST RECEIVED

For sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King-
 Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,
 On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at
 the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-
 ence of persons, distinguished by their great-
 ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
 " Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-
 ness,
 " The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
 YOUNG.

By **LINDLEY MURRAY.**

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarg-
 ed and improved by the Author.
 Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak
 of the diligence, good sense, and good inten-
 tions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate
 him sincerely on the success of this particular
 work. We announce this edition, because the
 alterations and additions are so considerable,
 that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here
 selected, and the judicious reflections which
 accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail
 to make the best impressions, and to produce
 the best effects, on all who read them with at-
 tention. The present edition of this excel-
 lent publication, which has been long known
 and commended, is enlarged by the addition
 of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly
 one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the tenth and last edi-
 tion of this valuable work. The improve-
 ments made in it, will appear from the author's
 advertisement. We can only add to this ac-
 count of the present useful volume, our hope
 that it will be extensively circulated among
 our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,
 for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved
 form, we find the facts unquestionable and
 highly interesting—the style correct and neat
 —and the general tendency of the work such
 as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-
 cially to young readers, who love entertain-
 ment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable
 collection, has anticipated the commendation
 we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-
 cation of more than seventy remarkable char-
 acters, many striking examples are exhibited,
 which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man
 contribute to arrest the careless and wander-
 ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and
 to convince or discountenance those who have
 been unhappily led to oppose the highest
 truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.*

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
 Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
 Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
 School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-
 Book, Primers, Bonnet Boards Writing-
 Paper.

Also,
 The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-
 dia.

October 20.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
 Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price
 one dollar.

ALMANAC'S

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or
 single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of **PLAYING CARDS &**
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia,
 No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected
 in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send
 for their copies, especially those who have
 received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier
 to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than
 to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

October 3.

Printing in its various branches
 executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Lost Yesterday,

A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON,
 With the letters L. H. thereon. The finder
 will be rewarded on leaving it with the Finder.
 October 26. dt

NOTICE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their
 friends and the public in general, that
 they have for their accommodation, an ELE-
 GANT COACHEE and HORSES to hire,
 upon moderate terms. Such as may think
 proper to favor them with their custom will
 be regularly attended to. We shall also be
 provided with a SLEIGH for the winter sea-
 son.

L. and T. Cook.

October 26.

For Philadelphia,

The Sloop

L A R K,

WILLIAM DAVIS, Master;

For freight or passage apply to the Master
 on board at Herbert's wharf.

October 25.

Salt afloat.

Just arrived, and for sale on board the Bri-
 tish Brig RHINE, Capt. THOMPSON, from
 LIVERPOOL—

10,000 bushels ground allum
SALT

24 hogheads COPPERAS.

Apply to

JAMES PATTON.

October 21.

The Subscriber has on hand,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,
Suitable for the approaching Season,
 That will be sold on reasonable terms.
 4 bales blue KERSEYS.
 2 do. beaver COATING.
 1 do. narrow CLOTHS.
 1 do. blue do. 5.
 2 do. bleached Scotch DOWLASS.
 ALSO, ON HAND,
 Madeira WINE in qr. casks.
 COCOA in bags.
 30 hds. Surinam MOLASSES.
 QUEENS WARE in crates assorted.
 SHOT in casks.

James Patton.

October 19.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he
 manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-
 factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,
 STILLs of all sizes, commonly used for
 distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of **TIN WARE.**
SHEET-IRON STOVES and **STOVE**
PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of **PLUMMING WORK** ei-
 ther for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best
 manner.

THE **BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS**
 in all its branches is carried on under the di-
 rection of Mr. **WILLIAM FLETCHER**,
 who has had many years experience, and as a
 workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-
 foundry business is a partnership, application
 must be made to William Fletcher, who will
 undertake to make **GRATES** handsomely
 ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-
 tern or price, and will execute the work in the
 very best and neatest manner and on the most
 reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper*,
Brass, *Pewter*, *Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

Just Received,

A quantity of writing and wrapping Paper,
 1 Lady's elegant Mahogany Secretary,
 1 portable Writing Desk,
 A quantity of women's Morocco Shoes,
 30 boxes fresh Hyson and Young Hyson
 Tea,
 20 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
 For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

August 30.

To Let,

TWO convenient two-story Frame Houses
 at the lower end of Fairfax street; a large
 Garden attached to each; pleasantly situated
 for private families; possession may be had
 immediately: apply to

John Lloyd.

October 4

2411N

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

FROM THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

TO WILSON C. NICHOLAS, ESQ.

LETTER V.

SIR,

Amongst your stigmatical interrogatories and responses, relative to the treaty negotiated by Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, we find the following: "Is our trade to the East and West-Indies, put upon a better footing than it stood before? It is not."—This claim of right in us to trade to British colonies has long been insisted on; and that the right has not been recognized by the British to all the extent our interest prompted us to expect has been made a futile source of angry declamation against that country, as if, when they merely limited a grant, they had withheld a right. If we claim a right to trade to British colonies, why not likewise to Spanish, French, Portuguese and Dutch? Have we been freely admitted to these, and strictly excluded from the others? Against Spain, France, Portugal and Holland, I have never heard a complaint. How comes this? You know, sir, that they have always in peaceful times, rigidly excluded us from any communication with their colonies, whence then our calm submission to this exclusion, on the part of these nations, seeing that we resent as an outrage on our rights, a partial exclusion from the colonies of Britain?

I shall be told that we are such good customers to Great Britain; took so many of her manufactures, that we had a right to every commercial freedom she could give. Did not she, in return, take from us four fifths of our spare productions? Did we take her manufactures, because we wished to favor her, or because we got them from her better and cheaper than the rest of the world could afford them? If we were influenced solely by the last mentioned cause, what, I pray, is the mighty favor done her? Do we feel ourselves under any obligation to her for taking four fifths of our export produce? No, and for this plain reason, that if she could have procured them elsewhere better, or cheaper, she would not have taken them from us. The truth is, each nation sought its own advantage in the exchange of its productions, and no disinterested favor was done, perhaps, on either side. But we could have done without her manufactures: She could not do without our raw materials. Such has been the general opinion of our country for many years. In all our transactions with Great Britain, this notion seems ever to have been uppermost in our minds. We have always seemed to regard her as dependent on us, for the very means of existence. We are now acting upon this opinion, we have brought it to the test; what will be the issue I pretend not to predict; but this I see and feel, that if Great Britain suffer by the experiment, more than we, sad, calamitous indeed must be her situation.

But to return to the colonies. We have seen that the reciprocal commerce of the two nations must necessarily have flowed from their mutual wants and convenience, and not from any favor or advantage intended by the one to the other. This being indisputably the case, can the greater gain of one of the parties, supposing this to be the case, give any right to the other to demand concessions? Suppose one was to say to the other, "I exchange my goods, which I do not want, for your goods, which I do want, and which I get from you better and cheaper than they are to be got elsewhere, you must therefore make me some presents to secure my custom," would not this be justly tho't a most unreasonable proposition? Yet, wherein differs from this, our demand of liberty to trade to British colonies? These colonies, conquered or planted, have been maintained at great expence, not only of treasure, but of blood. What myriads of men, and millions of money has not Great Britain expended in planting, protecting & conquering colonies. Exclusive of loss of men, she has expended more millions in defence of her colonies than these would sell for; and why such expence of blood & treasure? Was it to promote her commerce, and, thereby give employment to her people? Certainly!—With what face then can we demand a participation in this commerce, which she has so dearly bought? On what principle are we justified in our anger at the refusal to accede to such de-

mand? These colonies are her property bought at a great price, and expensively maintained for her own exclusive benefit; yet, will we tax her with unfriendly, with hostile conduct towards us, because she will not throw open these colonies to our commerce, and suffer us to appropriate to our use, a great proportion of the advantages to be derived from them? To my mind, no demand can appear less founded on reason, or justice; and to me consequently, our complaints and accusations on this head, against Great Britain, are unfounded and unjust, and seem to proceed from a determination to make every thing an object of accusation against her.

But, in this respect, what has been the conduct of other nations? In their treaties of commerce have claims of trading to the colonies of the contracting parties been set up? Or if so, have such claims been admitted? No such claim, if made, has, I believe, ever been admitted. England, indeed, did once force Spain to permit her to carry a few slaves to her colonies in America. This, however, forms no exception to the general rule; or rather it is such an exception, as shows the force and generality of the principle of exclusion.

Notwithstanding the supposed, or real influence of Great Britain over the councils of Portugal the absolute dependence of Portuguese settlements on British supplies, did the British, in any of their numerous commercial treaties with that country, ever obtain a right of trading directly with her colonies? Never. Portugal desired (as Britain and every other country must desire) to make her colonies as exclusively useful to herself as her situation would permit; and never dreamed, I dare say, that any nation would, on this account, accuse her of injustice, or tax her with the denial of a reasonable claim. In that treaty of "Commerce and navigation between his British majesty and the most Christian king, signed at Versailles, the 26th of September, 1786," did either of the contracting parties grant permission to the other to trade to the colonies? No. By the first article of that treaty the reciprocity of commerce is confined to "the kingdoms, states, provinces and territories, subject to their majesties in Europe" and each is left in the full and exclusive enjoyment, as theretofore, of her colonial trade. What has been done in this respect by Russia and Great Britain? Russia, like us, sold to Great Britain, a vast quantity of the most necessary raw materials. Great Britain sold to Russia a still greater quantity of manufactured goods. The advantage was in this commerce, as much perhaps in favor of Great Britain, as in that she carried on with us; yet, if Russia ever demanded did she obtain the liberty of trading with British colonies? Certainly she did not. She most probably never made the demand, either because she knew it must bear that burden so heavy to a lofty spirit; the spirit of obligation.

Have we any better right than Russia had to put in such a claim? If we have, I should like to see it clearly made out. This I suspect cannot be done. We have generally contented ourselves with asserting our right, and accusing Great Britain of a wrong. The subject is to us almost new. Indeed I am inclined to think, that it is one of those which we do not chuse to discuss. It answers well enough as a subject of declamation and invective; but it is too tender to endure the rudeness of strict investigation.

In the law ethicks of nations with regard to each other, I know that any mode of gain is considered just; that it is regarded as justifying even injustice. Let us not, however, give to things improper names—Let us not give that the name of right, which we know to be wrong. Let us not pretend to *den* and what we in truth, *solicit*; or, when we would extort a confession, let us not say that we urge a claim.

But this will not be done. The spirit of hatred against England must be kept up.—Charge upon Charge; accusation upon accusation must be heaped upon her. All her proper, as well as improper conduct towards us, must be turned against her. We must goad her to acts of resentment, and then cry out at her "hatred and jealousy." But can such conduct be just either as it respects her or ourselves? Can it be wise to be instrumental in stirring up against each other two nations which you, yourself, are forced to acknowledge, are useful to each other? Can it be prudent, or wise, in the present awful state of the world, when one nation is like to swallow up all the others, to be bickering about diminutive rights with the only nation, in any degree able to stem the torrent of general subjugation, or to avert from mankind the cruel destiny of an universal despotism?

But you pretend to fear "a despotism on the ocean, that would drive us from it."—If, sir, by despotism on the ocean, you

mean an unlimited power on the ocean, has not Great Britain possessed that power on the ocean for almost twenty years; and yet we were not driven from it, but voluntary retired. However, what, during those 20 years, was the state of our navigation?—Did you, sir, when you talked of a despotism on the ocean driving us from it; did you think of that circumstance? If you thought of it, was it not sufficient to stop expression; or were you determined, in despite of the most stubborn facts; of the most glaring evidence against you, to give vent to that hatred of England with which you seem so completely overcharged!

During those twenty years in which G. Britain has held the sceptre of the ocean with so steady a hand; during this time, when every effort to wrest this sceptre from her has uniformly resulted in strengthening the arm wherewith she held it, has not our navigation & commerce, increased and prospered in a degree never before experienced by any nation in so short a period? Our commercial marine is second to that of G. Britain herself, (if indeed it be second) and surpasses, perhaps, the united commercial navies of all the the rest of Europe. Does not this circumstance completely refute the notion, that the nautical power of Great-Britain is inconsistent with the security and prosperity of our navigation; or that it would drive us from the ocean? Let us see how exclusively your inference flows from promises that admit of no dispute:—Great Britain has, for twenty years, possessed an unlimited maritime power; during these twenty years our navigation has grown, and flourished, and spread over every sea. Ergo, an unlimited British power on the ocean, would drive us from it.

Such, Sir, is a sample of the wretched stuff which, confiding in the prejudiced blindness of the people, is every day, and every hour presented for their gratification; and for the cruel purpose of nourishing that sad delusion which has divested a majority of them of the power of seeing, of feeling, or of judging, except through the tenebrous medium of leaders' deceptions, or deceived.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. P.

Latest Foreign News.
(VIA NEW-YORK.)

DEFINITIVE CONVENTION,
For the Evacuation of Portugal by the French army.

The generals commanding in chief the British and French armies in Portugal, having determined to negotiate and conclude a treaty for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops, on the basis of the agreement entered into on the 22d instant for a suspension of hostilities, have appointed the undermentioned officers to negotiate the same in their names, viz. On the part of the gen. in chief of the British army, lieutenant colonel Murray, quarter master general, and on the part of the gen. in chief of the French army, Monsieur Kelleimann, general of division, to whom they have given authority to negotiate and conclude a convention to that effect, subject to their ratification respectively, and to that of the admiral commanding the British fleet at the entrance of the Tagus.

These two officers, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the articles which follow:

Art. 1. All the places and forts in the kingdom of Portugal, occupied by French troops, shall be delivered up to the British army in the state in which they are at the period of the signature of the present convention.

2. The French troops shall evacuate Portugal with their arms and baggage; they shall not be considered as prisoners of war, and, on their arrival in France, they shall be at liberty to serve.

3. The English government shall furnish the means of conveyance for the French army, which shall be disembarked in any of the ports of France between Rochfort and L'Orient inclusively.

4. The French army shall carry with it all its artillery of French calibre, with the horses belonging to it, and the tumbrils, supplied with 60 rounds per gun. All other artillery, arms and ammunition, as also the military and naval arsenals, shall be given up to the British army and navy, in the state in which they may be, at the period of the ratification of the convention.

5. The French army shall carry with it all its equipments, and all that is comprehended under the name of property of the army; that is to say, its military chest, and carriages attached to the field commissariat and field hospitals, or shall be allowed to dispose of such part of the same on its account, as the commander in chief may judge it unnecessary to embark. In like manner all individuals of the army shall be at liberty

to dispose of their private property of every description, with full security hereafter for the purchasers.

6. The cavalry are to embark their horses, as also the generals and other officers of all ranks. It is, however, fully understood that as the means of conveyance for horses are very limited; some additional conveyances may be procured in the port of Lisbon; the number of horses to be embarked by the troops shall not exceed 600, and the number embarked by the staff shall not exceed 200. At all events every facility be given to the French army to dispose of the horses belonging to it which cannot be embarked.

7. In order to facilitate the embarkation it shall take place in three divisions, the last of which will be principally composed of the garrisons of the places, of the cavalry, the artillery, the sick, and the equipment of the army. The first division shall embark within seven days of the date of the ratification, or sooner, if possible.

8. The garrison of Elvas, and in forts, and of Peniche and Palmela will be embarked at Lisbon. That of Almeida at Oporto, or the nearest harbor. They will be accompanied on their march by British commissaries charged with providing for their subsistence and accommodation.

9. All the sick and wounded who cannot be embarked with the troops are entrusted to the British army. They are to be taken care of while they remain in this country at the expence of the British Government, under the condition of the same being reimbursed by France when the first evacuation is effected. The English Government will provide for their return to France, which shall take place in detachments of 150 or 200 at a time. A sufficient number of French medical officers shall be left behind to attend them.

10. As soon as the vessels employed to carry the army to France, shall have disembarked it in the harbors specified, or in any other of the ports of France to which stress of weather may drive them, every facility shall be given them to return to England without delay, and security against capture until their arrival in a friendly port.

11. The French army shall be concentrated in Lisbon, and within a distance of 2 leagues from it. The English army will approach within three leagues of the capital, and will be so placed as to leave about one league between the two armies.

12. The fort St. Julien, the Brugio and Cascais shall be occupied by the British troops at the ratification of the convention.

Lisbon and its citadel, together with the forts and batteries as far as the Lazaretto or Trasuria on one side, and Fort St. Joseph on the other, inclusively, shall be given up on the embarkation of the second division, as shall also the harbor and all armed vessels in it of every description, with their rigging, sails, stores and ammunition.—The fortresses of Elvas, Almada, Pensch and Palmela shall be given up to us as soon as the British troops can arrive to occupy them. In the mean time the General in chief of the British army will give notice of the present convention to the garrison of those places, as also the troops before them, in order to put a stop to all further hostilities.

13. Commissioners shall be named on both sides, to regulate and accelerate the arrangements agreed upon.

14. Should there arise doubts as to the meaning of any article, it will be explained favorably to the French army.

15. From the date of the ratification of the present convention, all arrears of contributions, requisitions or claims whatever, of the French government, against subjects of Portugal, or any other individuals residing in this country, founded on the occupation of Portugal by the French troops in the month of December, 1807, which may not have been paid up, are cancelled, and all sequestrations laid upon their property, moveable or immovable, are removed, and the free disposal of the same is restored to the proper owners.

16. All subjects of France, or of the powers in friendship or alliance with France, domiciliated in Portugal, or accidentally in this country, shall be protected. Their property of every kind, moveable and immovable, shall be respected, and they shall be at liberty either to accompany the French army or to remain in Portugal. In either case their property is guaranteed to them, with the liberty of retaining or of disposing of it, and passing the produce of the sale thereof into France, or any other country, where they may fix their residence, the space of one year being allowed them for that purpose.

It is fully understood that shipping is excepted from this arrangement, only, however, in so far as regards leaving the port, and that none of the stipulations above mentioned can be made the pretext of any commercial speculation.

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DALRYMP
Capt. mi

No nation of Portugal shall be ren-
dered accountable for his political conduct
during the period of the occupation of this
country by the French army; and all those
who have continued in the exercise of their
functions under the French government, are
under the protection of the British
commanders, they shall sustain no injury
to their persons or property, it not having
been at their option to be obedient or not to
the French government; they are also at
liberty to avail themselves of the stipulations
of the 16th article.
18. The Spanish troops detained on
board ships in the port of Lisbon, shall be
given up to the commander in chief the Bri-
tish army, who engages to obtain of the
Spanish government to restore subjects, either milita-
ry or civil, as may have been detained in
Spain without being taken in battle, or in
consequence of military operations, but on
condition of the occurrences of the 29th of
July, and the days immediately follow-
ing.
19. There shall be an immediate ex-
change established for all ranks of prison-
ers made in Portugal, since the present
hostilities.
20. Hostages of the rank of field officers
shall be mutually furnished on the part of
the French army and navy, and on that of
the British army for the reciprocal guaran-
tee of the present convention. The officer
of the British army shall be restored on the
completion of the articles which concern the
army; and the officer of the navy on the
completion of the articles which concern the
navy. The like is to take place on the part of the French army.
21. It shall be allowed to the general in
chief of the French army to send an officer
to France with intelligence of the present
convention. A vessel will be furnished by
the British admiral to convey him to Bor-
deaux or Rochefort.
22. The British admiral will be invited
to accommodate his excellency the com-
mander in chief, and the other principal
officers of the French army, on board of
ships of war. Done and concluded at Lis-
bon, this 30th day of August, 1808.
(Signed)
GEORGE MURRAY,
Quarter-Master General.
KELLERMANN,
Le General de Division.
We the duke of Abrantes, gen. in chief
of the French army, have ratified, and do
ratify, the present definitive convention, in all
articles, to be executed according to its
tenor and tenor.
(Signed)
The duke of ABRANTES.
Head quarters at Lisbon, the
30th August, 1808.
ADDITIONAL ARTICLES
To the convention of the 30th of August,
1808.
Art. 1. The individuals in the civil em-
ployment of the army made prisoners, ei-
ther by the British troops, or by the Portu-
guese, in any part of Portugal, will be re-
leased, as is customary without exchange.
2. The French army shall be subsisted
on its own magazines up to the day of
evacuation. The garrisons up to the day
of evacuation of the fortresses. The
remainder of the magazines shall be deliv-
ered over in the usual form to the British
government, which charges itself with the
maintenance of the men and horses of the ar-
my from the above mentioned periods, till
their arrival in France, under the condition
of their being reimbursed by the French go-
vernment for the excess of the expence be-
hind the estimation to be made by both par-
ties of the value of the magazines delivered
to the British army. The provisions on
board the ships of war, in possession of the
French army, will be taken on account by
the British government, in like manner with
the magazines in the fortresses.
3. The general commanding the British
army will take the necessary measures for
establishing the free circulation of the
means of subsistence between the country
and the capital.
Done and concluded at Lisbon, this 30th
day of August, 1808.
(Signed)
GEORGE MURRAY,
Quarter-master gen.
KELLERMANN,
Le gen. de division.
We, the duke of Abrantes, gen. in chief
of the French army, have ratified, and do
ratify, the additional articles to the conven-
tion, to be executed according to their form
and tenor.
(A true copy.)
J. DALRYMPLE,
Capt. military sec'y.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.

There is no reason to credit the informa-
tion, given under the New York head, of
France having declared war against the U.
States. So far as it relies for credibility on
any thing official received by our govern-
ment, it is entirely disproved, as no informa-
tion to this effect has, we understand been
received. The rumor is supposed to have
originated from the American consul at
Liverpool having dispatched a boat with a
letter from Mr. Pinckney for the secreta-
ry of state received by him after the sailing
of the Albatross.

Information relative to our affairs with
England has been received as late as the 12th
of September, when things remained in sta-
tu quo.

Mr. Young, our consul at Madrid, has
arrived in this city, from Gibraltar by the
way of London. As he remained at the
latter place some time, he brings no late Spa-
nish news.

[Nat. Int.]

APPOINTMENTS.

The Council of the state of Virginia, have
appointed general PRESTON, Treasurer, and
DAVID S. GARLAND, Esquire, of Amherst,
Register of the Land Office of the common-
wealth of Virginia.

The President of the United States has
appointed BENJAMIN HARRISON, Esquire, of
Charles City, Commissioner of Loans, for the
state of Virginia.

The ship Manilla Barrett, of Nantucket,
from Port au Prince, arrived at St. Peters-
burg the 17th of Aug. A Philadelphia ship
from England with a cargo, arrived off Cron-
stadt, but not being permitted to enter, pro-
ceeded for Stockholm.

From the Washington Federalist.

It was with the greatest pleasure we laid
before our readers the correct and dignified
resolutions entered into by the federal re-
publicans of Richmond and Manchester in
Virginia, which will be found in our paper
of Saturday. When we consider the pecu-
liar situation which the federalists stand in,
in Virginia, under the oppressive operation
of the general ticket law; we accord to
them our cordial commendations for the
course they have determined to pursue, to
give all possible importance to their force.
It is undoubtedly a cause for much future
regret for the people of America, that the
friends of col. Monroe had not, in justice to
his sentiments, afforded the federalists thro'
out the union a more early opportunity of
appreciating his opinions upon the present
unhappy state of the nation. The federal-
ists have wished for no change from party
views, nor have they spoken of their neces-
sities but under the pressure of great nation-
al suffering. They have risen, as it were
by an unanimous impulse, to oppose the
dire oppressions of a weak pusillanimous and
tyrannical administration, without any re-
gard to calculations of their numbers or
their power. They were sensible the weight
of administration would be employed to
suppress them; yet they knew it was
their duty to put every thing at hazard to
save their country from degradation and
ruin. They generally foresaw that the
prevailing policy of the administration
in regard to our foreign relations, would
produce a schism among the republicans of
the union, because this direction had been
manifested for some time in the house of
representatives. After the disgusting sequel
of the Braden caucus, the friends of Col.
Monroe, who has certainly been grossly
misused by his quondam patron, duly con-
sidering the lamentable state into which
the prospects of their country has been brought
by the embargo and non-importation mea-
sures, aware themselves of his opinions which
point to objects very different to those now
exhibited through the country, did mani-
fest a desire to elevate this gentleman to the
chair of state. Their first introduction,
however, of colonel Monroe as candidate
for the presidency, was so little understood
by the federalists, that they who were per-
sonally acquainted with him, and who en-
tertained a high respect for his private vir-
tues and his public worth, were nevertheless
kept in ignorance of his impressions as to
the commercial interests of America. They
only hoped he was not inimical to commerce,
because he had with prudence, foresight &
the soundest judgment concluded a com-
mercial treaty with G. Britain, which the
president did not choose to have adopted.
But this was short of the duty col. Monroe's
friends owed to him and to the nation. They
should have breathed a more first recom-
mendation the sentiments avowed in the second,

and the friends to commerce from Maine to
Georgia would unquestionably have hailed
as a deliverer him who had sheltered us
from the storm, if the blessings of his last
diplomatic achievement had not imperious-
ly been refused to the nation. Yes, gentle-
men, had this course been pursued, col.
Monroe's election would have been placed
beyond the reach of opposition; for he
would have carried with him the feelings
and entire intelligence of the United States.
At this late hour a great deal doubtless has
been lost by the indecision and tardiness of
col. Monroe's friends; yet let not his oppo-
nent be too sanguine, for col. Monroe is
one of Virginia's darling sons, and this
eldest sister of the union still holds the bal-
ance in her hands.

FROM THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Something new under the Sun!!!

A petition or rather a subscription, is now
circulating for signatures, in the congression-
al district, composed of the counties of
Prince Edward, Charlotte, Cumberland
and Buckingham, the object of which is to
induce a certain exalted personage, to be-
come a candidate for congress in opposi-
tion to Mr. Randolph. Surely the oppo-
nents of Mr. Randolph must be extremely
hard run for a candidate, since they are
obliged to raise one by subscription! This
manoeuvre is certainly a novelty in the
annals of electioneering. Should the
subscribers succeed in procuring a candi-
date by these means, he will of course be
the subscription candidate; and should he
have the good fortune to be elected, he may
with great propriety be called the subscrip-
tion member of congress; but in the house
he will probably be stiled the subscription
gentleman from Virginia. Money is fre-
quently raised by subscription for various
purposes, but I presume there never was an
attempt made before to raise votes for a re-
presentative of the people by subscription.
"This will not tell well in history."
SYDNEY.

Public Sale.

ON TUESDAY NEXT.

Will be sold at the Vendue Store,
Two bales blue Negro Cottons, Mens'
Shoes, &c.
P. G. MARSTELLER.

October 27.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday next will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

A variety of Household Furniture,
Consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chi-
na, Queen's ware, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

October 27.

At the solicitation of a
number of our country friends,
we shall commence, on the 9th
of this month, the publication
of a paper for the country, three
times a week, which will contain
all the matter and advertise-
ments published in the daily pa-
per. The price will be Five
DOLLARS per annum.

Such of our present patrons
as reside on the route where the
mail goes but once a week, will
be furnished with the country
paper in lieu of the daily one,
unless ordered otherwise.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for sale at R. GRAY'S Book-store, and
MARCH'S, Georgetown,
Price 37½ Cents,

AN

ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;

On the importance of encouraging
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANU-
FACTURES:

TENDING TO SHew

That by a due encouragement of these essen-
tial interests, the nation will be rendered
more respectable abroad and more
prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington.
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the
plans proposed for extending his valua-
ble race of animals, for the benefit
of the country at large.

BY
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.
Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

Booksellers supplied on the usual
terms.
September 12.

TICKETS

In the Trinity Church Lottery (Baltimore)
for sale at R. GRAY'S Book-store.
Present price of Tickets \$5 50.
Oct. 27.

SHAD & HERRING TWINE.
Three Casks and two Bales
for sale for cash, or notes at 60 days—by
Charles Bennett.
Oct. 27. eo3w.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against trust-
ing any of the crew of the British Brig
RHINE as I will pay no debts of their con-
tracting.

Ninian Thompson, Master.

Oct. 27.

SALT AFLOAT.

The Cargo of the brig Only Son, capt. Nick-
erson from Boston's
CONSISTING OF

5000 bushels coarse Liverpool Salt,
5000 lbs. Green Coffee,
80 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
300 reams wrapping Paper,
10 barrels Palm Macaroni,
5 trunks ladies' Morocco Shoes & Slip-
pers of a superior quality,
3 trunks do. men's coarse and fine
Shoes.

Also in Store,

40 hogheads retailing Molasses,
15 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
5 pipes Holland Gin,
Cogniac Brandy,
20 barrels No. 1 Beef,
100 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
100 do. Brown Soap,
50 do. Chocolate,
2000 Sides Red Seal Leather,
20 tons St. Petersburg Hemp,
100 pieces Ravens Duck,
2 bales Negro Cotton,
10 cases Cotton and Wool Cards,
500 pair Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of a su-
perior quality,
200 pair Men's Coarse Shoes,
1 cask Lemon Juice

Lawrason & Fowle.

October 27.

eo3w

NO APOLOGY

Will be necessary to offer the public for put-
ting off the drawing of the

Trinity Church Lottery,

As is sometimes the case with other Lotteries.

G. & R. WAITE.

Assure the public that the drawing of the
above Lottery will positively take place on
the first day of November next, and be conti-
nued at the rate of 2000 tickets per week, till
completed, and under no pretences whatever,
will the drawing be delayed—G. & R. Waite
also deem it necessary to acquaint the public
that they never have, nor never will publicly
advertise the sale of Tickets in any Lottery but
of such as they can confidently recommend
for the quality of drawing.

SALT.

24 hogheads COPPERAS.

Apply to

JAMES PATTON.

October 21.

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The Subscriber has on hand,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching Season,
That will be sold on reasonable terms.

4 bales blue KERSEYS.
2 do. beaver COATING.
1 do. narrow CLOTHS.
1 do. blue do.
2 do. bleached Scotch DOWLASS.

ALSO, ON HAND,

Madeira WINE in qr. casks.
COCOA in bags.
30 hhd. Surinam MOLASSES.
QUEENS WARE in crates assorted.
SHOT in casks.

James Patton.

October 19.

d

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

No subscription taken in payment for
Tickets and Shares; Kentucky, S. Carolina,
and Ohio excepted. Tickets examined gratis,
and cash advanced for prizes as soon as drawn
by

Present price of Tickets, \$5½
Joseph Milligan,
At J. Manch's Book-Store Georgetown.

Oct. 27.

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FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED,
Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool,
Woollen and Cotton Goods,
Which are opening for sale.

October 19

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Printing in its various branches
executed with accuracy and dispatch.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,
1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.

2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.

3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.

4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.

5. A dictionary of French synonyms.

6. A dictionary of French homonyms.

7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.

8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.

9. A complete treatise on French poetry.

10. The chief English idioms.

11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 22.

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JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY:
Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism;
3 volumes octavo.
FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;
OR,
THE REMOVAL
OF THE
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT
A Farce.

TO LET,

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE,

on King-street, lately occupied by Mr. A. LINDO, immediate possession will be given.

P. TRIPLET.

Oct. 22.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from William A. Mills to the subscriber, will be exposed at public sale, on SATURDAY, the nineteenth day of November next, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, P. M. upon the premises, for ready money, to be applied, in the first place, towards the discharge of certain debts therein mentioned, due to Joseph Smith—all the right, title, and interest of the said William A. Mills, in a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the town of Alexandria, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the corner, the intersections of King and West-streets, on the north of King and east of West-streets, and running thence eastwardly by and with King-street, and binding thereon 61 feet 8 and 1-2 inches; thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley; thence westwardly and binding on said alley parallel to King-street 61 feet 8 inches and an half to West-street; thence southwardly and binding on West-street to the beginning.

ALSO,

One other piece or parcel of Ground, situate on the north side of King-street, and east side of West-street, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the distance of 61 feet 8 inches and an half, from the intersection of King and West-streets, and running eastwardly binding on King-street 40 feet, thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley, thence westwardly binding on said alley and parallel to King-street 40 feet, thence southwardly and parallel to West-street 1 feet to the beginning.

Colin Auld, Trustee.

rober 18.

Stawts

ORPHANS COURT,

Alexandria County.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1808.

Ordered, That the executor of John Watts, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Daily Paper, three times a week for the space of eight weeks.

Test,

Alexander Moore,

Register.

This is to give Notice, That the

Subscriber of Alexandria County in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of John Watts, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of September, 1808.

Robert I. Taylor,

Executor of John Watts.

September 22.

Stawts

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, October Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

That the administrator of PETER WISE, junior, deceased, do insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, three times a week for six weeks.

Test,

ALEXANDER MOORE, Reg.

THIS is to give notice That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of PETER WISE, junior, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of April next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 19th day of October, 1808.

Adam Lynn,

Administrator of Peter Wise, jun.

October 19.

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H O P S,
300 wt. first sort, just received,
of the growth 1808. Apply to
FAXON MEDCALF & Co.
October 14.

FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.

10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.

2 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.

24 do. Marine Insurance do.

Belonging to the estate of John Watts.

R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.

October 4.

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.

Blacksmith and Farrier,

ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description, executed in a neat and workmanlike manner.

N. B. Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention, in farriery gratis.

A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5.

dlm2aw3rw

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)

NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT

On Prince Street.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with

an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceeded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated to accommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready

TO RENT about the first of August, FOUR

HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near Messrs. Marsteller and Young's wharf.

For terms apply to,

Robert Brockett.

June 1.

ANCHOR TAVERN,

GEORGE-TOWN.

Beef Stake and Oyfter House

REVIVED, BY

GEORGE PITT.

FROM the repeated and sincere solicitations of his real friends, and other transient, respectable characters, who visited his house when occupying the above tavern, he with much pleasure, informs them, that it has been completely repaired, and improvements added, so as to make it comfortable and convenient to the weary traveller—retired apartments for the philosopher, or man of business—an extensive view of that beautiful island belonging to General John Mason, river Potomac, &c. A copious and elegant garden, with rural and public walks and arbors, for the desponding lover to meditate on the object of his affections—and the man of pleasure to pass away many a dull and tedious hour. And its being in the centre of the town, near the banks and other offices, and the nearest tavern to commercial characters, renders his situation more convenient to the planter, farmer, and man of business; and gives it a decided preference over any other—to which add the keeping of good and attentive servants; the best of regulations in his house; liquors equal to any in the Union, good beds, wholesome diet, moderate charges, and a determination to use every exertion in his power to give general satisfaction. he flatters himself that he shall meet with that support from a generous and discerning public which his attention and merit may entitle him to.

Gentlemen, and those who act as such, may be accommodated with Oyster Suppers, at sixty-two and half cents each, at any hour in the night, in parties not less than four in number.—If less, they will be charged with four suppers.

As the ensuing races are expected to be more respectable than formerly, all gentlemen sportsmen may depend on being accommodated with good stabling, careful hostlers, the best of hay, horse feed of every description, and every attention paid to their nags, fillies, &c.

Private stables for two or three running horses, with accommodations for grooms, &c.

G. P.

October 19

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Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND PATRICK STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,
AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
20 hogsheads, 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars,
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Tea in quarter chests, boxes and canisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.
Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Tokay, riffe, and Malaga Wines.
A few cases Medoc Claret.
Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.
Cognac, Bordeaux and Peach Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whisky.
Six hogsheads Cherry Brandy.
Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey, Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and Baskts.
Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Mento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandy Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cord, Leading Lines, &c. &c.
October 18.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has received in addition to his former stock,

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use, Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin, Irish and country Whisky, Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar, Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, Holland indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, Demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.

WINE &

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